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SEP 11 1923

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1923

FLOWERS THAT GROW FOR EVERYBODY

# Oronogo

## Flower Gardens

### CARTERVILLE, MO.

BENJAMIN C. AUTEN

**Terms:** Cash with order. No charge for packing. Goods offered subject to previous sale. All prices include delivery by mail or express.

Of tulip and narcissus bulbs, six of a kind will be furnished for one-half the price of a dozen. If total of order amounts to 100 bulbs or more, 25 of a variety will be furnished for one-fourth the price of a hundred.

Items quoted only in small quantities can be furnished only in small quantities, and at the printed prices.

Bulbs shipped on receipt of order, plants in regular routine of digging and shipping. Bulbs and plants not shipped together.

No guarantee goes with my bulbs or plants, but I take extreme pains to have them true to name, and it is on them I depend for future orders. Write me, however, if you fail to have success with them. It is important for me to know.

If a mistake is made in the filling of your order or the package reaches you in bad condition, write me. I do not know of it unless you do.

If you do not hear from your order in a reasonable length of time, write. Orders may get lost on the way, may possibly be overlooked after receipt, or the shipment may go astray.

Order early and plant early, while the bulbs are still fresh and solid.

Next year's price-list will as a matter of course be sent to all this year's customers.

## MY OWN GROWING ONLY

## BULBS TO BLOOM INDOORS

Some varieties of hyacinth, tulip, and narcissus bulbs are easily forced, as it is called, or brought into bloom indoors in winter. In forcing there are certain fundamental facts and principles that must be kept in mind and followed. When potted or set in the glasses, the bulbs must not be allowed to grow at once, but must be placed where it is dark and cool for from six to ten weeks. During this time they will develop the bud in the bulb, and grow an enormous mass of roots. When this has taken place, the bulbs are ready to grow and blossom whenever brought to the living room, to warmth and light. The most forward ones can be brought out from time to time for succession. It is not the time of potting, but the time of bringing out, that determines the time of blooming.

The bringing out should be gradual, by stages, and extend over a period of four or five days before giving full heat and light. After bringing out, the plants should never be subjected to a chill, nor should the temperature ever be high, or the buds will blast. Narcissi prefer a temperature not much, if any, above sixty degrees.

Potting can be done as soon as the bulbs are obtainable, and the best plan with potted bulbs is to bury pot and all about six inches deep in a moist shady place. Just before the ground freezes they can be dug up and placed in the cellar or a cool closet. Bulbs to be grown in water should be allowed to complete their summer ripening before being started. Probably an American-grown bulb could be put in water by October 1, if southern grown, and a Holland-grown bulb by December 1.

Whether in pots, or in glasses with water, or with moss or bulb fiber, the moisture supply must be never-failing. If the growing root-tips once become really dry, the bulb is ruined. With potted bulbs, except while buried, watering must be looked after every two or three days; with those in bulb-glasses with water, daily attention is advisable until the roots have run some distance down into the water, but the water must never be allowed to evaporate below the root tips. With fiber, the fiber must be kept always moist. With water and moss it is best to keep the water up to the bulb, or nearly so; but, with the bulb sitting on the moss, the water may evaporate to the bottom of the dish and the bulb not suffer so long as the moss is moist.

When bulb fiber is used, the dish must be one that holds water, the fiber sifted in very lightly, the bulb set as in soil, and the fiber moistened and kept moist, the authorities say, without any surplus water, the excess being poured out. My objection to fiber has been that the bulbs have walked up into the air as the roots grew, instead of the roots going down into the fiber. With soil or with the prepared fiber the bulbs will be better nourished than with only water, and therefore stronger to plant for the next season, but the flowers will be no better.

For growing in plain water a bulb-glass is best. A milk bottle or any wide-mouthed bottle that will hold the bulb sitting on top can be used, but it is difficult to replenish the water. A wide-open dish can be used, filled in with large pebbles to support the bulb, but there is the same objection to the pebbles as to the bulb fiber, the roots push against the pebbles and upset the bulb. Some charcoal and some form of lime, such as limestone or oyster shell chicken grit, or pieces of limestone or old mortar, should be in the bottom of the dish to keep the water sweet.



Instead of pebbles, sphagnum can be used, common florists' moss or packing moss, and any dishes three inches or more deep that will hold water, tin cans, Mason jars, wide-mouthed bottles that will admit the whole bulb, or large dishes. The moss should be washed and rinsed, then, along with some charcoal and limestone, packed lightly into the dish, bottle or can, nearly to the top, the bulbs set on top of the moss and nested in sufficiently to hold them upright, and water filled in up to the base of the bulbs. Sawdust, excelsior, hay, alfalfa meal, must not be used as a basis for bulb growing with water, as they make the water foul.

When the bulbs are growing in water alone or in water with pebbles, the water must be kept constantly against the base of the bulbs until the roots are formed and growing, and kept nearly so even then, so the roots can be always in water.

Do not use any fertilizer in the water, as it will make the water foul and will spoil the bulbs.

Hyacinths and paperwhite narcissi are the favorite bulbs for water-growing, and Sir Watkin narcissus should gave good results. The other narcissi should have soil or bulb fiber. Early forcing tulips probably would do well in water. The Darwins should have soil or bulb fiber, and should stay in the dark until February. They are not so easily forced as the narcissi and hyacinths.

Bulbs that have been forced can not be forced again the following winter, but can be set in the ground for outdoor growing. After they have bloomed indoors, they should be kept growing until the leaves turn yellow, then planted at once or allowed to dry and cure for planting in the fall.

### THE NARCISSUS

Narcissi thrive best in a firm, well-drained soil, in a moist, shady location, and do well planted along a fence, and in out-of-the-way places where they can remain undisturbed for several years. Manure should not be used in the soil in which they are planted, but can be used as a top dressing after planting. If Narcissi are to remain only one year, they can be planted very thickly, with as little as one inch clear space from bulb to bulb; if to remain indefinitely, they should be six inches or more apart.

The bulbs should be planted with three or four inches of soil over them, and must not be taken up until the leaves turn yellow in mid-summer, nor should the leaves be cut off while green, or the bulbs will not blossom the following year. Just about the time the leaves are fully dead, the bulbs start new roots for the next season's growth, and digging, therefore, should not be delayed beyond this time or the new roots will be destroyed and the bulbs weakened. Re-planting can be done at once, or at any time before winter, but the earlier the better, as the bulbs begin root growth soon after planting, and the longer they are in the ground the stronger they will be. Besides, there is no better storage for them than in the ground where they are to grow. Unplanted bulbs lose strength more and more rapidly after the first of September.

### THE TULIP

Plant in a soil well drained, but sufficiently firm and compact to retain moisture throughout even an excessively dry and cold winter. Do not use manure nor any other trash in the soil when planting. Immediately before planting I drill into the bottom of the furrow a small quantity of tobacco dust and fine-ground steamed bone, and mix it with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. Set the bulbs so their

tops will be about three inches below the leveled surface. Six inches from bulb to bulb is a good distance, though, if space is limited or the bulbs are small, five or even four inches will do. It probably is better not to plant where tulips grew the year preceding. Continued success is best assured by digging and replanting every year, though bulbs small when planted can well remain two or even three years.

If rapid increase of the stock of bulbs is desired, the buds should be picked when just ready to open. In cutting the blossoms, the stem should never be cut to the ground, unless the bulb is to be thrown away. The two bottom leaves should be left on the plant to nourish and mature the bulbs. All blooms should be picked and removed from the beds before they shatter.

## THE PEONY

A Peony plant, like an apple tree, is a long-time investment, giving returns in increasing measure for years. Moreover, its propagation is slow and expensive as compared with that of most other kinds of nursery stock. Do not wonder, then, at what may seem a disproportionately high price, nor begrudge it.

Peonies must be handled only in the fall. Probably the first of September is as early as digging should be done, and planting should be early enough to give the new root growth a hold on the soil before winter, at least a month, probably longer, before settled cold weather.

Peonies prefer a rank, rich, moist, well-drained soil in full sun. No manure should be used in the soil in which they are set, and some growers object to the use of manure at all, advocating lime and bone meal.

The plant should be so placed that the top bud will be about two inches below the leveled surface. If the soil is not well drained, the roots should be set shallow by laying the plant in position slantwise, or even horizontal, and any projecting dead stem should be cut off well below the surface to avoid heaving by frost. For permanent planting in good soil, four feet of space should be given. If soil is very rich, and heavy fertilizing is to be kept up, a spacing of five feet in the row with rows six feet apart may not be more than enough. This may seem excessive for two or three years, but the surplus space can be utilized for bulbs, for temporary plants, or even for vegetables.

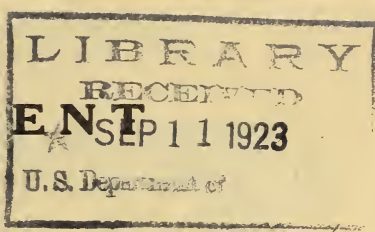
To secure the heaviest blooms for cutting, all side-buds should be pinched off the stem while still small, and some varieties should always be disbudded when the blooms are to be cut. For a display of bloom on the plant it is perhaps better not to disbud, and some varieties give well-balanced sprays that are more beautiful for cutting than the heavier and stiffer display blooms secured by disbudding.

To secure blooms with the best color, the buds should be left on the plant until only partly open, then cut and taken indoors. Outdoors, the sun bleaches the color of the flowers and destroys the warmth of tone. Any good plant can spare several of its best stalks for indoor blooming without the outdoor display being impaired.

In cutting, the stalks should never be cut full length, or the plant will be injured; at least three good leaves should be left on every stub. Neither should the plant ever be cut down until dying back for winter.

Keep careful watch both before and after blooming, and any stalks that wilt and droop cut off below the surface of the ground and

62.77  
62.47



**SUPPLEMENT**  
**TO THE**  
**1923 PRICE LIST**

**Oronogo Flower Gardens**  
**CARTERVILLE, MO.**

All the bulbs in this list are first-class imported stock. All prices include postage. All offers are subject to the terms printed in the catalogue to which this list is a supplement.

As used in this list, "Forcing" refers to the growing of bulbs so that they produce flowers indoors in the winter or early spring. For directions see the catalogue.

**HYACINTHS**

Hyacinths are unsurpassed as pot plants indoors in winter, and are favorites also for outdoor bloom in early spring. In outdoor planting set about six inches apart, and about four inches deep to the top of the bulb. When in bloom indoors, do not let stand much in the sunlight, as strong sunshine bleaches the colors.

These bulbs are of the size known as "Miniature," or "Dutch Roman." 1 bulb of a kind, labeled, 7c. 3 of a kind, 20c. 8 of a kind, or 1 each of the 8 kinds in mixture, or 8 bulbs in mixture, any assortment, 50c. The varieties are: Christmas White, King of the Violets, Yellow Hammer, Fuerst Bismark (light blue), King of the Blues (dark blue), Moreno (pink), Gertrude (rose), La Victoire (red).

**CROCUSES**

These are commonly used for planting in lawns, but can also be forced, except the yellow. Outdoors, they should be set about two inches deep, and should be planted as soon as received.

1 bulb of a kind, labeled, 4c. 5 of a kind, 15c. 30 of a kind, 75c. In mixture, 1 each of the five kinds for 15c, 6 each for 75c, 30 each for \$3.50. The varieties are: Tilly Koenen (white), Ovidius (blue), Julia Culp (purple), Pallas (striped), and Large Yellow.

**NARCISSI**

**Jonquil.** JqY5F. This is the true Jonquil, tiny, dainty, golden yellow, and exquisitely and powerfully fragrant. Hardy outdoors, and good for forcing. 5c. 3 for 13c, 12 for 48c.

**Campernelle, Orange Queen.** JqY2FF. A hybrid jonquil, much larger than the true jonquil. Rich orange in color. Very early. Hardy. Magnificent for forcing. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**Double Poeticus.** PtW6. Double pure white, the latest of all the narcissi. Exquisitely fragrant. For outdoor growing only. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.



## TAZETTA NARCISSI

The tazettas are for indoor growing only, except in the South, as they are not hardy. The method of growing is the same as of other narcissi indoors, or they may be grown in water like the Chinese narcissus or the Paperwhite.

**Grand Monarque.** TzWFF. This variety is similar to the common Paperwhite, but much more beautiful, the color being richer and not so expressionless. 10c. 3 for 25c, 12 for \$1.00.

**Grand Soleil d'Or.** TzYFF. "Great Golden Sun." Of striking beauty, sometimes called "The Yellow Paperwhite." Rich yellow, with cup of deep orange. 10c. 3 for 25c, 12 for \$1.00.

**Three Tazettas.** 1 each of the above two varieties, and one other, named, 25c. 4 of each, \$1.00.

**Other Tazettas.** As many as five, all different, all named, may be ordered, at 10c per bulb.

## EARLY DOUBLE FORCING TULIPS

Can be grown in moss, in fiber, or in soil in pots. Also hardy for outdoor growing.

**Murillo.** Blush-pink. 1 for 6c, 12 for 60c.

**Couronne d'Or.** Deep yellow. 1 for 7c, 3 for 20c.

**Lord Beaconsfield.** Red. 1 for 6c, 3 for 15c.

**Schoonord.** White. 1 for 6c, 3 for 15c.

## GRAPE HYACINTHS

**Blue.** 4c. 3 for 10c.

**White.** 4c. 3 for 10c.

## SQUILLS

**Scilla Sibirica.** Brilliant blue. 5c. 3 for 13c, 12 for 48c.

## CHIONODOXAS

1 each of 3 varieties, named, 12c.

## SNOWDROPS

Faultless in their simple grace and purity of color. Very early. 1 for 5c, 3 for 12c.

The Jonquil, Grape Hyacinth, Scilla, Chionodoxa and Snowdrop should be planted about two inches deep in cool, moist, shady location, where they can remain several years.

All bulbs in this list and the main catalogue are for fall planting, and should go into the ground as soon as they can be secured. The bulbs in this list will be ready for shipment probably about October 1, those in the main list in August. Any time up to winter will do for planting, but earlier planting is better.

The time to dig fall bulbs is when the leaves die down in early summer. They can be replanted at once or at any time until winter; but all bulbs, small ones especially, are losing strength while out of the ground.

**Sphagnum.** Moss for growing bulbs. Should be washed and rinsed before using. 35c per pound, 20c per half-pound. As it is very light, a pound is a lot.

**Bulb Fiber.** Ready for use. 30c per pound.

**Limestone.** Either fine-ground or chicken-grit size, as preferred. For use in growing bulbs in water. Pound 25c, quarter pound 10c.

**Charcoal.** For use in growing bulbs in water. Pound, 25c, quarter-pound 10c. A very small quantity of charcoal dust improves potting soil immensely. Unavailable. Get lampblack at the drug store.

All prices in this list include postage.



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These are first-size Holland-grown bulbs, the finest for bedding and for forcing. 1 bulb of a kind labeled, 18c. 3 of a kind, labeled, or any 3 in mixture, unlabeled, 50c. 8 of a kind, or 1 each of the 8 kinds in mixture, or 8 bulbs in mixture, any assortment, \$1.28. 25, any assortment, each kind labeled, \$3.60. 100, any assortment, each kind labeled, \$13.60. These prices include postage. The varieties are: Christmas White, King of the Violets, Yellow Hammer, Fuerst Bismark (light blue), King of the Blues (dark blue), Moreno (pink), Gertrude (rose), La Victoire (red).

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# BENJAMIN C. AUTEN

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CARTERVILLE, MO.

MAY 28 1931

Prices are for 100 of a variety, and include packing and delivery to transportation company here. 25 of a variety at 100 rate, provided order totals 100 or more. If the order totals 1,000 or more plants, a discount of 10 per cent will apply. TERMS: Cash before shipment, or satisfactory references at time of placing order.

The stock of some varieties is small; varieties in heaviest supply are Mons. Dupont, Festiva Maxima, Mme. Crousse, Single Tall Red, Mme. de Verneville, Couronne d'Or, Delicatissima, Germaine Bigot, Lutea Plenissima.

N. B.—Please place your order early, even if shipment is to be late. Early planting, however, is advisable.

The figures preceding the names of the varieties are the ratings given by The American Peony Society.

### EARLY VARIETIES

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA. Massive pure white, with splashings of crimson. \$20.00.

8.5 GERMAINE BIGOT. An enormous flower of fresh light pink, plant strong, and well able to carry the heavy bloom. \$40.00.

6.4 LUTEA PLENISSIMA. A light-weight flower similar to Duchesse de Nemours, a little more yellowish when opening, with a little more green in the center. Probably surpasses it in commercial qualifications. \$20.00.

7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE. Rosy or creamy white changing to pure white, with splashings of crimson on edges of petals. \$20.00.

### EARLY MID-SEASON VARIETIES

7.1 ALEXANDRIANA. An enormous flower, violet-rose. Very tall heavy stem. \$20.00.

6.9 BLANCHE CIRE. Similar to Lutea Plenissima and Duchesse de Nemours. \$20.00.

8.1 DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. One of the loveliest of all white peonies. Opens pale sulphur-yellow. \$20.00.

6.0 LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL. Rose-pink. Exquisitely fragrant. \$20.00. \$16.00

8.1 MARGUERITE GERARD. Large broad flower of pale hydrangea-pink. Tall. \$20.00.

QUEEN VICTORIA. The most common white, and thoroughly dependable. \$16.00.

### LATE MID-SEASON VARIETIES

7.8 DUKE OF WELLINGTON. A superb milk-white variety. \$20.00.

7.2 IRMA. Large heavy flower of rich pink. \$32.00.

7.9 MME. CROUSSE. Superbly beautiful pure white. \$24.00.

SINGLE TALL RED. A profuse-blooming light-red variety, fine for landscape effect or to cut for decorating. For both purposes the single varieties have decided advantages over the heavy-weight doubles. \$12.00

MISCELLANEOUS SINGLES. For landscape or garden effect. Though listed here, most of them are early. Colors run from light pink to red. \$12.00.

### LATE VARIETIES

8.1 COURONNE D'OR. Enormous broad flower of pure waxy white, splashed with red on edge of center petals, very tall, strong stem. \$20.00.

7.6 DELICATISSIMA. Lilac-rose. Always blooms, and profusely. \$20.00.

8.3 EUGENE VERDIER. Enormous flower on massive stem, daintiest baby-pink and cream. \$40.00.

8.0 FESTIVA. Similar to Festiva Maxima, but a dwarf grower, color of flower a little more solid. \$16.00.

7.8 MODELE DE PERFECTION. Dwarf but sturdy grower with large flower, color a rich pink. \$32.00.

8.3 MONS. DUPONT. Large broad flower; pure white with crimson splashes on edge of center petals. I prefer it to Couronne d'Or, which it resembles. A valuable commercial variety here. \$20.00.

MME. FOULD. Tall and strong. Blush white. Very late. A superb flower, but sometimes fails to open. \$32.00.

To serve as a commercial variety a peony must have good color, a fairly good stem, must open easily, must stand as a cut flower without wilting, must last several days after cutting, and must come out of cold storage without falling to pieces. A variety deficient in some of these points may still be admirable for the home market, for home use, or for garden or landscape effect. Those in this list recognized as standard commercial varieties are Festiva Maxima, Modele de Perfection, Duchesse de Nemours, Mme. de Verneville, Mme. Crousse, Duke of Wellington, Queen Victoria, Lady Leonora Bramwell, Couronne d'Or, Lutea Plenissima, Blanche Cire, Delicatissima, Mons. Dupont.

For cut flowers it is desirable to have a succession, the first flowers of the season bringing a little extra demand. The heaviest sales are for Decoration Day and for graduation exercises, and a large share of the plantings should be selected to give blooms for those occasions. As the seasons vary, it is necessary to have also varieties that come earlier, but any good commercial bloom can be held a week or ten days in a good ice box. Here, in southwestern Missouri, all but the very latest varieties are too early, and require storage to have them for Decoration Day. At Peoria, Illinois, last year, all but the late varieties were in bloom, but some years only the early varieties are in time. Here the length of time between the early and the late varieties is only about twelve days, sometimes less, sometimes perhaps two weeks.

When the blooms are wanted for cut flowers, all side-buds should be pinched out when small, and all blooms should be cut before fully open. When the blooms are to be shipped or stored, the buds should be cut when only well started to open.

Peonies should be kept well cultivated, and free of grass and weeds. Outside of that they require but little care or attention, a clump costing about as much per year to grow as a hill of potatoes; and a very large value, both of investment and of income, can be planted and managed in a comparatively small space. Unless the yards of your town are already well supplied with peonies, a planting of good varieties is sure to create an energetic demand both for cut flowers and for plants.





burn at once. Also cut off all dead buds as soon as it can be seen they are dead, cutting two or three inches down on the healthy stalk, and burn at once. The old statement that the Peony is a plant without diseases is a sadly disproven fairy tale. Troubles are not usually very serious, however, in a small planting.

Ants do not attack the living tissue of the Peony in any way whatever. They drink off the syrup that exudes from the buds.

Failure to bloom may be due to planting too deep; to planting too shallow; to moving in the wrong season; to freezing of the buds in spring; to cutting off the tops before fall; to incongenial soil; to disease of the roots; to killing of the buds by disease; to crowding by grass or weeds; to soil too soggy; to soil that dries out, as near a foundation or under the eaves; to robbing of plant food and moisture by neighboring trees or bushes; to lack of moisture, particularly during fall or winter; to injury of the roots or of the root-buds by careless use of cultivating tools; to neglect of cultivation.

### NARCISSUS BULBS

The Narcissus is a simple flower, yet through the ages it has found a place in song and story. Its colors, though never showy, are pure, intense, and brilliant. Though all are of the same form, the variety of form of its blooms is equaled by that of few, if any, other flowers. Their symmetry and poise give them beauty, their simplicity gives them character, and their beauty and character give them a charm ever compelling.

Do not ask me what kinds to buy: I can not see for you. There are people who, if they were to buy ten bulbs this year, would buy all Emperor; if ten thousand next year, all Emperor; if ten million the year after, every one an Emperor. My list is not made for them. The world is not made up of Emperors, nor can the narcissus world be symbolized by an Emperor. If you buy one of every kind listed, you will not have enough. I have nearly two hundred, all as different, and as distantly recognizable to me as are your friends to you whom you meet on the street or at church. The narcissus is a world, a joyous one: introduce yourself into it.

Narcissi are roughly classified into types according to the proportionate length of the trumpet, or cup, and by color into yellow, (Y), white, (W), and bicolor (Bic). A bicolor flower has the perianth segments, the wings, white or nearly so. Some of the varieties, technically bicolors, such as all the poeticus varieties and some of the Barrii and Poetaz varieties, are white in general effect, and therefore so classified here.

The Ajax (Aj) type is the one with the long trumpet, the Incomparabilis (Inc) type has the half-length trumpet, or cup, the Barrii (Bar) the quarter-length cup. The Poeticus (Pt) has white perianth with a little flat red-edged saucer in the center. The Tazetta (Tz) and Poetaz (Pz) types are bunch flowered and the blooms have small cups, likewise also the Jonquil (Jq). The Leedsii (Ld) type is of the form of the Incomparabilis and Barrii types, but the flowers are primrose-white in color. Narcissi are classified also as single or double, and again from early to late according to the time of bloom, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the latest of all. I may not get the time of bloom exactly right for all the varieties, but none will be far wrong.

I can not offer all the varieties every year. Each year there will be new ones offered, and some will have disappeared for a few years.

N. B. The government has announced that after two years from January 1, next, the importation of narcissus bulbs will be prohibited.

As this means that the bulbs will be not only high in price, but scarce, it means also that to stock up with bulbs now is not only good foresight, but good business investment.

Of the nine poeticus varieties in this list, there is not one but that is decidedly superior to the old Poeticus Ornatus.

All the narcissi are delightfully fragrant, each type having its characteristic odor, yet with much variation in the different varieties.

These bulbs are ready now:

Albatross. BarW5F. A large, flat, white flower with red-rimmed yellow eye. Robust grower. 8c. 12 for 80c.

Albicans. AjW2. A very delicate white-trumpet variety. A dainty maiden. 10c.

Autocrat? IncY3FF. This is probably Leonie, to my notion finer than Autocrat. A sturdy flower. 10c. 3 for 25c.

Cardinal. IncY3. Very fine. The cup is medium in size, and bright red. 10c. 3 for 27c, 12 for \$1.00.

Cassandra. PtW5F. The ideal poeticus narcissus, and a noble flower. Large, of the purest white, with the eye small and well marked. 16c. 3 for 45c, 6 for 84c.

Chaucer. PtW3F. The earliest of the poeticus varieties, and one of the loveliest. The eye is fairly small, and very brilliant. 12c. 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20.

Conspicuous. BarY4F. Known in the florist trade as "The Yellow Poeticus." One of the old dependables. The short cup is rimmed with rich red. 7c. 12 for 60c, 100 for \$4.20, 250 for \$10.00.

Cossack. BarW4. Flat white flower. Cup nearly flat, and dark orange-red in color. 25c.

Dante. PtW3. One of the choicer poeticus varieties. 10c. 3 for 25c.

Elaine. LdW5. An exquisite little silvery-white flower. 10c. 3 for 25c.

Elvira. PzW3F. Several flowers on a stem, white, with pale yellow cup. A strong grower, and the most dependable of the Poetaz type. 7c. 12 for 66c.

Emperor. AjY3FF. A fine big flower. 10c. 3 for 24c, 12 for 90c.

Fairy Queen. LdW2F. A pure-white flower of heavy substance, cup ivory-white. A strong grower. 10c. 3 for 27c, 6 for 48c.

Flambeau. IncY2. A fine flower, with large cup of vivid red. 12c. 3 for 33c.

Flora Wilson. BarW4. A white flower, small yellow cup, edged red. 6c.

Glory. PtW4. Large flower, of snowy whiteness. 8c. 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

Grand Duchess. LdW3. Some of the most exquisite of all the narcissi are found in the Leedsii type, and this is one of them. 8c. 3 for 20c.

Grandiflorus. PtW5F. This is the largest and the most robust grower of all the poeticus varieties. It is a broad, wingy, floppy flower. The sauciest, also the most effective for decorating, of all the poeticus varieties. 7c. 12 for 60c, 100 for \$4.20, 250 for \$10.00.

Henry Irving. AjY1. Golden yellow, large trumpet like Emperor, and the earliest large variety. 8c.

**Homer.** PtW4F. A faultless flower, similar in style to Poeticus Ornatus, but finer in every way. 12c. 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20.

**Hon. Mrs. Barton.** LdW3. A flower of the purest silvery whiteness. Good-sized cup. 12c. 2 for 20c.

**Horace.** PtW5. Very similar to Homer, but with the eye red nearly to the center. A very brilliant variety. 12c. 3 for 33c, 12 for \$1.20, 25 for \$2.25.

**Hyacinth.** BarW6. Snowy perianth, small yellow cup. 8c. 3 for 21c, 12 for 72c.

**Katherine Spurrell.** LdW4F. Primrose-white in color, unique in form. 7c. 3 for 20c.

**King Edward VII.** PtW5FF. One of the snowiest white and most solid in substance of all the poeticus varieties, and the finest forcer. Except in soils that suit it, it is rather a weak grower. As a flower its only fault is its ungainly-big, pale-colored eye. 8c. 3 for 20c, 6 for 36c.

**Lady Bird.** IncY2. Rich yellow, the long, slender cup suffused brilliant red. 7c. 3 for 18c.

**Lucifer.** IncBic3F. A large white flower, which carries itself in superb style. The long, slender cup is shaded to bright red at the edge. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**Miss Ellen Terry.** AjBic2. Like Emperor, but larger, with white wings, and very early. 10c.

**Mixed.** This mixture is composed mostly of varieties not listed here. 12 for 44c, 25 for 80c.

**Obvallaris.** AjY1F. A small, very early trumpet narcissus of deepest golden yellow and of very elegant form. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**Queen Sophia.** IncY3. Wings sulphur yellow, cup very flaring, stained orange, and its edge heavily notched. 7c.

**Red Chief.** BarW5. Flat white flower. Cup large and nearly flat, its edge bright scarlet, and heavily frilled. 15c.

**Red Star.** IncBic5. White flower, long slender cup heavily stained red. 10c. 3 for 25c.

**Sequin.** BarBic4. Wings pure white, elegantly curved. Cup deep golden-yellow, flattened back against the wings. 10c. 3 for 27c, 6 for 48c.

**Sir Watkin.** IncY2FF. A large, bold, early yellow flower, one of the most desirable of all narcissi. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c, 100 for \$4.80.

**Tiny White Trumpet.** AjW2. This is a baby, sure enough, a dainty one. 10c.

**Vanilla.** AjBic2. Similar to Miss Ellen Terry. Exquisite vanilla fragrance. 10c.

**Virgil.** PtW5. Another very refined poets' narcissus. 10c.

**Vivid.** BarBic4. Wings of creamy white, cup red. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**White Lady.** LdW4. A large white flower of crepe texture. Cup small, heavily crinkled, and citron-yellow in color. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c, 25 for \$1.20.

The quantity of a variety offered to any customer is limited to the quotations here made; i. e., do not order more than one of Red Chief, three of Red Star, etc.



"F" means that a flower is a good forcer, "FF" that it is an extra good one. Many of the kinds not marked are also good forcers, but I have marked only the ones I know. In general, all early varieties will force.

Remember: These prices include postage.

### HYACINTH BULBS

Of these I have a limited quantity of my own growing, not enough of a kind to list by name, color, white, pink, blue, purple and yellow. Selected bulbs, any color, 10c. 3 of a kind, 25c. In mixture, 7 for 50c, 15 for \$1.00.

These bulbs are ready now, and should force sooner from early potting than the imported ones. When the supply of these is exhausted, orders will be filled later from the imported bulbs listed in the supplement.

### TULIP BULBS

The best time to plant tulip bulbs, also hyacinth and narcissus bulbs, is just as soon as the summer heat and drouth are broken. At that time, if they are in the ground, they begin root growth and begin gathering strength for spring growth, and making bud development for spring blooming. If the bulbs can not be procured so soon as this, they should be planted as soon as they appear on the market.

The time to dig these bulbs is when the leaves die down in summer. The bulbs should not be allowed to lie in the sun at any time, either when preparing the ground to plant them, or to dry after digging.

In utter riot of color nothing can surpass a bed of mixed late tulips, nor in barbaric richness can anything surpass a planting of mixed Darwins. As cut flowers the Darwins are superior: the cottage type, except for the pure yellows and a very few others, are disappointing by indoor light. They are more gay out of doors, but the colors of the Darwins are deeper and more intense, and retain their brilliancy indoors and under artificial light.

Cut tulip blooms should be removed from the water over night and replaced in the morning, as they get waterlogged when kept constantly in water. This may be true also of some other flowers.

Do not attempt to grow any of these tulips indoors. See the supplementary list for tulips to grow in the house.

You can not grow tulip bulbs successfully in soil infested with white grubs. You can get the flowers from the bulbs you buy, but just about at blooming time the grubworms eat the roots off from beneath the bulbs, and only a few small bulbs can be found at digging time.

These bulbs are ready now.

Mixed Late-flowering. The prevailing colors are white, yellow, pink, orange, red and variegated, very showy. 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40.

Mrs. Moon. Pure, clear yellow, tall pointed flower. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 25 for 90c.

Inglescombe Yellow. Cup-shaped flower of purest sulphur-yellow. Late. 6c. 12 for 48c, 25 for 80c.

Ellen Willmott. Tall slender bud. Pale cream color. Very late. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 25 for 90c.

Bouton d'Or. Rich golden yellow, with black anthers. 5c. 3 for 12c.



**Avis Kennicott.** A fine yellow variety, center marked in green. 8c.

**Parisian Yellow.** Another fine yellow tulip. 6c.

**Yellow Parrot.** The Parrot tulips have long petals with ragged edges, making them very showy. This one is clear bright yellow, tipped bright red. 5c. 12 for 42c.

**Red Parrot.** The best red parrot variety. 5c. 12 for 42c.

**Striped Parrot.** Red and orange in broad stripes, very gaudy. 5c. 12 for 42c. The three parrots in mixture, 1 of each for 12c, 3 of each for 32c.

### DARWIN TYPE

In refined beauty there is nothing else in tulips to equal the Darwins, except that the pure yellows of the Cottage type share honors with them. The colors range from tinted whites through light and dark pink, rose, red, blue, lavender, lilac, violet, purple and brown to nearly black.

**Mixed Darwins.** This mixture is not made up of the varieties listed below, though some of them may be found in it, but there is a full range of colors in great variety. 12 for 44c, 100 for \$2.80.

**Clara Butt.** The first favorite of all tulips. Apricot-pink, an exquisite and faultless color. 5c. 12 for 44c, 100 for \$2.80.

**Wedding Veil.** Gray-white, tipped blue. As with nearly all the Darwins, this variety shows its highest beauty in the bud stage. By growing Darwin tulips you can have buds of all colors rivaling those of the water-lily. 5c. 12 for 40c, 100 for \$2.40.

**White Queen.** Cream-white, flushed pink. "The white Darwin." A tall and stately flower. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c, 25 for 90c.

**Kate Greenaway.** "White, slightly flushed lilac-rose." Exquisitely pure in color, and lasts longer than any other tulip both as a cut flower and on the plant. 5c. 12 for 44c, 25 for 80c.

**Farncombe Sanders.** The loveliest of all red tulips. Second in favor only to Clara Butt. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c, 25 for \$1.10.

**Rev. Ewbank.** Beautiful heliotrope, a very brilliant flower, and of first importance among the blues. 6c. 3 for 15c.

**La Tristesse.** "Sorrow." Dull slaty blue. A stately and beautiful flower. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

**L'Ingenue.** Light pink. Very tall, large, and very beautiful. 7c. 3 for 18c.

**Pale Blue.** Name unknown. About the first Darwin to bloom. 6c. 3 for 15c.

**Prof. Rauwenhoff.** Another fine red tulip. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**Opal.** Heliotrope-lilac. A very brilliant, dark-colored tulip, with exquisitely beautiful bud. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**F. Sanders, Rembrandt.** The Rembrandts are Darwin tulips in which the component colors have separated, making the flower striped. This one is Farncombe Sanders, red, with white stripes, and the finest I know. 10c. There are many kinds of Rembrandts in the Mixed Darwins.

**"c."** A very beautiful tinted white, name unknown, probably Phyllis. 6c. 3 for 15c.

**Zulu...** One of the blackest of the blacks. 6c.

**Bleu Celeste.** Very fine dark blue. Early. 15c.

**Crepuscule.** Rosy lilac. Good size and strong grower. 7c. 3 for 18c, 12 for 66c.

**City of Haarlem (?)**. This is a most gorgeous flower, glowing in the sunlight like a burning coal. Deepest red. 20c. 3 for 50c.

**Painted Lady**. Heliotrope-white. No orchid-white can match the soft purity of color of this flower. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

**Massenet**. "Apple-blossom pink." The most superb in style of any tulip I ever saw. 16c.

**Marconi**. Violet, with yellow center. A fine very dark variety. 7c. 3 for 18c.

**Melicette**. Lilac. Like Opal, it has a bud of great beauty, green enamel with the color of the flower showing through. 8c.

**Mrs. Cleveland**. Delicate flesh-pink, and exquisite in form. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

**La Tulipe Noire**. Brown-black. Zulu is blue-black. 6c.

**Gudin**. Lilac, shaded to white. A flower of marvelously sombre beauty. 6c. 3 for 15c, 12 for 54c.

**Jubilee**. Deep purple. 12c.

**Sieraad van Flora**. Bright red. 6c.

**Sophrosyne**. Sombre dark pink. Beautiful. 7c.

**Edmee**. One of the finest of the pink Darwins. 7c. 3 for 18c.

**Massachusetts**. A perfect flower, very large, of purest pale pink. 7c.

**The Bishop**. Pure violet. 24c.

**Rev. Wolley Dodd**. Fine dark blue. Late. 8c.

#### Bulbs<sup>†</sup> Light Blooming Size

**Bouton d'Or**. 25 for 30c, 100 for \$1.00. These of Bouton d'Or may be too small to bloom the first year, but should be fine bulbs the second year.

**Wedding Veil**. 25 for 40c, 100 for \$1.40.

**Farncombe Sanders**. 12 for 36c, 25 for 66c.

**White Queen**. 25 for 54c, 100 for \$1.80.

**Inglescombe Yellow**. 25 for 44c.

**Kate Greenaway**. 25 for 44c, 100 for \$1.60.

**Clara Butt**. 25 for 44c, 100 for \$1.60.

**Ellen Willmott**. 25 for 54c.

**Red Parrot**. 25 for 42c.

**Mrs. Moon**. 25 for 54c.

#### Small Bulbs at Pound Rates

These are bulbs too small to bloom the first year, and may be planted to stand two years.

Any variety in the preceding list of "Bulbs Light Blooming Size," \$1.20 per pound of a variety, 35c per quarter-pound of a variety.

Mixed Darwins at the same price, and Mixed Late-flowering at the same price.

If Mixed Late-flowering or Mixed Darwins or Clara Butt are wanted in quantities of a total of ten pounds or more, send for special rates.

## WINTER ONIONS

**Winter Onions**. Every family should have its row of these. When established, they will give a supply of green onions from late fall to midsummer. Plant where they can remain two or three years. 30c per pound, 10c per quarter-pound.

## GERMAN IRISES

German irises should be planted shallow, and should be given, as nearly as possible, a dry, well-drained location in full sun. If only a damp location is available, they should be planted in the top of low

mounds or ridges. Fall planting should be very early. If late, a mulch should be used to prevent their being heaved out by the frost, but the green leaves must extend up through the mulch, or the plants will be ruined.

**Germanica Alba.** Early. Pure white, much better in color than Florentina. 15c.

**Innocenza.** Late. Rich ivory-white. A charming variety. 20c. 6 for \$1.00, 25 for \$3.00.

**Pallida Dalmatica.** Plant large, tall and stately. Flower very large, soft lavender in color. 20c. 6 for \$1.00, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.

**Ciengialti.** Shimmery light blue. Similar to *Pallida Dalmatica*, but not so large, the flower daintily crinkled and richly fragrant. 15c. 6 for 60c, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$7.00.

**Gertrude.** Pure blue. 15c. 6 for 66c.

**Amas.** Early. Very large flower, two shades of rich purple. 20c.

**Kochii.** Early. Buds sooty black, flowers deepest purple. A large flower and heavy bloomer, making a solid mass of color. 15c. 6 for 60c, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$7.00.

**Argus.** Very dark blue. 15c.

**Pfaeuenaue.** Smoky yellow, with purple blotches in the falls. 20c.

**Koenig.** King of Iris. Dark smoky yellow and rich brown. 25c.

### SIBERIAN IRISES

Though these are best at home by the waterside, they thrive in almost any soil or location. They should be planted deeper than the German irises.

**Blue King, Snow Queen, Dark Blue, Superba** (dark purple), any variety, 15c. 6 for 50c, 25 for \$1.50.

1 each of the 4 varieties, 50c, 3 each \$1.00, 10 each \$3.00.

A well-packed half-bushel of the four varieties, \$3.00.

### SWAMP IRISES

Like the Siberians, these thrive in almost any soil or location. Mine are in dry, thoroughly drained upland. They should be planted shallow, though a little deeper than the Germans. These also, and the Siberians, should be planted as early as possible.

**Orientalis Gigantea.** A superb flower of the form of the Spanish irises, but much more massive. Pure ivory-white, with yellow blotch on the falls. This variety and the next are great favorites with the honey-loving insects. The largest wasp that settles on a flower holds possession all day, fighting off all other comers. 30c.

**Longipetala Superba.** This is like the preceding, but a dainty lavender in color, and the petals a little slenderer. 25c.

**Pseudacorus.** This variety grows the most superb plant and the most beautiful foliage of any and all irises. A profuse bloomer. Flower flat, a deep golden yellow with black markings. 25c. 1 each of the 3 for 75c.

### EULALIA GRACILLIMA

One of the most beautiful of the ornamental grasses. For outdoor growing should be planted only in the spring. It can be used as a house-plant through the winter, and planted in permanent location when winter is over. 25c. Heavier plants, 50c.



## HEMEROCALLISES

The yellow day-lilies are dainty, graceful and elegant, their colors clear and refined, the odors rich and exquisite.

**Gold Dust.** Early. Two feet tall. Light orange-yellow.

**Flava.** Three feet tall. The old "lemon lily." Pure yellow.

**Thunbergii.** Late. Four feet tall. Delicate citron yellow. All these are profuse bloomers, but this one especially so.

Strong plants, 25c. 6 or more, any assortment, at 20c per plant.

**Note.** If you wish a copy of my price list next spring of the foregoing irises and other plants, also bamboo, snowdrops and Mexican tuberose bulbs, send postal card request now, with name and address.

## PEONIES

Prices quoted herein are for good divisions that have to all appearances made preparation to bloom next year.

Whether or not a division will bloom the first year depends not so much on its size as on the development of the bud or buds, the manner in which it was cut, the earliness of its planting, and the moisture conditions through fall, winter, and spring.

All peonies are double, except as noted. The figures preceding the names are the ratings given by The American Peony Society. Prices include postage or express charges. If peonies are desired in quantities of 25 or more of a variety, totaling 100 or more plants, special rates can be given for many of the varieties.

**Mixture.** Ten varieties in mixture, my selection of plants and roots, 100 for \$20.00, 50 for \$11.00, 25 for \$6.00. Twelve plants, all different, not labeled, for \$3.00, seven for \$2.00, three for \$1.00. In assembling these orders I shall try to give as good a range and complete a variety of colors as the stock available will allow.

**9.0 La France.** Rose-pink with opalescent tints. Large plant and flower. Late. \$6.00. ✓

**9.7 Solange.** White, tinted faintest pink-buff. A massive flower, and perfect in beauty. Late. \$5.00. ✕

**9.8 Therese.** Violet-rose. A flower of surpassing loveliness. \$3.60. ✓

**8.8 Mons. Martin Cahuzac.** Very dark brownish red. The darkest of all peonies, and the finest of all dark peonies. A superb flower and a beautiful plant. \$2.40. <sup>2.00</sup>

**8.2 Marcelle Dessert.** Milk-white, faintly dotted lilac. \$1.60. ✓

**8.8 Karl Rosenfield.** Richest dark crimson. One of the finest of all red peonies. Late. \$1.60. <sup>1.25</sup>

**8.7 Claire Dubois.** Violet-rose. Very late, and the most dependable of the late dark pinks. \$1.00. ✓ 6 for \$5.00.

**8.6 Eugenie Verdier.** Hydrangea-pink, with opalescent tints. \$1.00. ✓

**8.5 Germaine Bigot.** Fresh light pink. Enormous flower, sturdy plant. \$1.00. 3 for \$2.60, 12 for \$9.00. <sup>75</sup>

**8.6 Mme. Auguste Dessert.** Fresh light pink, with crimson flecks on center petals. \$1.00. 3 for \$2.60, 12 for \$9.00. <sup>75</sup>

**7.6 Ella Wheeler Wilcox.** Dark pink. Late. \$1.00. ✓

**8.7 Albatre.** Milk-white, very faintly tinted pink. Tall stem, fine for cutting. \$1.00. <sup>75</sup>

**7.5 Constant Devred.** Dark rose-carmine. Very late. \$1.00. ✓

**8.1 Livingstone.** Pale lilac-rose, with carmine flecks. Very late. \$1.00. 3 for \$2.70. <sup>75</sup>

**8.8 Grandiflora.** Pearly light pink. The very latest. \$1.00. 3 for \$2.70. ✓

Marie Crouse 2.00  
Philomèle .75  
gigantea .75  
Triomphe d'Épée .60  
and gray 1.00



Exquisite (?). Japanese type. Pure wax-white, the central petaloids dark cream. \$1.00. ✕

7.7 Mireille. Milk white. Very large and heavy. Very late. 80c. 75

7.9 Gloire de Ch. Gombault. Pink and amber. Tall stem, fine for cutting. Midseason. 80c. 75

8.1 Grandiflora Nivea Plena. Milk-white, flushed pink and cream. Massive flower and plant. One of the oldest of all peonies, and still one of the most beautiful. Very early. 80c. 75

8.7 Avalanche. In general effect indistinguishable from Albatre. 80c. 3 for \$2.20. 60

8.3 Eugene Verdier. Baby-pink and cream. Massive flower and stem. Late. 80c. 3 for \$2.20, 12 for \$8.00. 75

8.5 Adolphe Rousseau. Very large mahogany-brown. Tall. Early. 80c. 3 for \$2.20. ✕

Hollis Scarlet. A bright red flower that holds its freshness of color until it falls. 80c. 40

7.8 Modeste Guerin. Solferino-red. 60c. ✓

9.2 Mons. Jules Elie. The same color as Claire Dubois. Earlier. An enormous flower. 60c. 75

8.4 Albiflora, The Bride. Single, pure white. Flowers as big as dinner plates. 60c. 3 for \$1.60, 12 for \$6.00. 50

8.5 Octavie Demay. Beautiful pale pink. Very early. 60c. 3 for \$1.60, 12 for \$6.00. ✓

8.5 Mme. Emile Galle. Exquisitely dainty white with opalescent tints. Late. 60c. 3 for \$1.50, 12 for \$5.40. 50

7.8 Modele de Perfection. Rich pink. Late. 60c. 3 for \$1.50. ✓

8.4 Felix Crousse. Brilliant red. 60c. 3 for \$1.60. ✓

7.0 Mme. Fould. If it opens, which it is very liable to fail to do, this flower is in no way inferior to Solange, except that it has not the unique color of that variety. Blush-white, and superbly beautiful. In a location of abundant moisture the year through I should expect it to be highly satisfactory. 60c. 3 for \$1.50, 12 for \$5.40. 50

Hollis Dark Single. Tall. Dark red. Very early. 60c. ✓

6.4 Lutea Plenissima. Similar to Duchesse de Nemours. A little earlier, a little more yellowish when opening, a little more green in the center. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓

8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. One of the loveliest of all white peonies. Opens pale sulphur-white. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

6.9 Blanche Cire. Between the two preceding, both in style and in season. All three are good commercial varieties. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓

7.6 Delicatissima. Pearly lilac-rose. Profuse bloomer. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓

8.3 Mons. Dupont. Large broad flower, flat, pure white with crimson splashes on edges of center petals. Late. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

7.9 Mme. Crousse. Superbly beautiful pure white. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

9.3 Festiva Maxima. Massive pure white, with splashes of crimson. Early. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

Roehm van Boskoop. Late pink. 40c. ✓

7.0 Zoe Calot. Large late pink. 40c. ✕

8.4 Marguerite Gerard. Large broad flower of pale hydrangea-pink. Tall. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. 50

7.9 Mme. Geissler. Enormous plant and flower. Dark pink. Late. 40c. 50

7.1 *Alexandriana*. An enormous flower, violet-rose. Very tall, heavy stem. 40c. ✓ 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60.

7.9 *Mme. de Verneville*. Rosy or creamy white, changing to pure white, with splashes of crimson on edges of petals. Early. 40c. ✓ 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60.

6.9 *Louis van Houtte*. Red. Late. 40c. ✓

6.3 *Mons. Paillet*. A beautiful light pink. 40c. ✓

6.5 *Meissonier*. Brilliant crimson. 40c. ✓ 50

7.8 *Duke of Wellington*. A superb milk-white variety. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

*Queen Victoria*. The commonest double white. Opens blush-white. 40c. ✓ 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60.

5.8 *Fragrans*. Dark rose. Exquisitely fragrant. Late. 40c. ✓

8.0 *Festiva*. Similar to *Festiva Maxima*, but a dwarf grower, and late. 40c. ✓ 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60.

6.6 *Sulphurea*. Sulphur-white. Richly fragrant. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓

7.7 *Dorchester*. Beautiful light pink. Late. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

7.5 *Marechal Vaillant*. Dark mauve-pink. A massive flower. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

*La Reine*. Alice de Julvecourt? Lilac-white, shaded cream. Very beautiful. Late. 40c. 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00. ✓

6.0 *Lady Leonora*. Rose-pink. Exquisitely fragrant. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓ *Jenny Lind* 40

8.1 *Couronne d'Or*. Large flower of pure waxy white, splashed red on edges of center petals. 40c. ✓ 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00.

7.2 *Irma*. Flower like the glorious *La France*, but shorter stemmed, and lacking the opalescent tints. 40c. ✓ 50

7.5 *La Tulipe*. Pale hydrangea-pink. Very tall. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60. ✓

*Single Tall Red*. For distant planting effects, for indoor decoration, for color masses indoors or out, for profusion of bloom, for lightness, airiness and dainty grace the singles are not surpassed. This variety is a good plain red, tall, a healthy and husky grower. 40c. 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.60, 25 for \$6.00. ✓

I am not so stingy with my peonies as with my narcissus bulbs. Therefore, if you wish to order two or a dozen of a variety quoted only at each rate, do not hesitate to do so, but the lowest rate quoted is the lowest rate for the variety, no matter how many are ordered. For example, the price for twelve plants of *Irma* is \$4.80.

Peony plants should be set out as soon as received. If not planted at once, they should be kept moist. Once dried up, they are dead. Planting should be at such a depth that the buds will be two inches, not more, below the leveled surface of the ground when planting is finished. Any soil that is good for potatoes will be good for peonies. A rank, heavy soil will grow more massive blooms, but a lighter, friable soil is safer.

N. B. These prices include postage.

### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS

**Cut Flowers.** Immediately on receipt of cut flowers, slice off a small piece from the end of each stem, stand the flowers at once in water the full length of the stems, and put in a cool, damp place until fresh. Do not use ice-water. If flowers are very badly wilted, use warm or even hot water. Do not stand in the sun, nor in a breeze or draft.



For a flower to wear, never use one freshly cut, for it will wilt. Cut it several hours beforehand, and keep it in water until wanted. A flower that has been open several days will keep longer out of water without wilting than a flower freshly opened.

**Manure.** Never use manure in the soil in planting any bulb or fleshy-rooted plant. It can be used for top-dressing afterwards. For peonies use only bone meal.

**Daffodil** is a popular name for any of the narcissi, except, perhaps, the bunch-flowered. **Jonquil.** Probably forty-nine out of fifty people who speak of jonquils mean something that is not a jonquil at all. The jonquil grows several on a stem, and is a tiny flower, about the size and color of a buttercup, marvelously fragrant. **Narcissus** is a technical name including all the daffodils, jonquils, paper whites, and any others of the family.

The Peony is the Big Show of the Garden, the Tulip its Splendor, the Narcissus its Treasure.

The Peony is a flower to admire, yes, the Narcissus to love, the Snowdrop to adore.

I once wrote a friend, after reading a glowing description of a beautiful peony, that I did not believe there ever was or ever would be a peony so beautiful as the little pink waterlily I had seen a few days before in the park basin. I will go still further and say: all the peonies there are, are not so beautiful as one little snowdrop.

A friend was buried at Oronogo the other day, a man of humble circumstances. My assistant arranged a spray of six La France and six Constant Devred peonies, as masterful a job on as difficult a subject as I ever saw, and it occupied a prominent place before the casket, but it made me feel a little ashamed in comparison with the soft pretty flowers the neighbors had brought in. There is no getting around it: not only is the peony not the flower of sympathy, it is the flower of show, the flower that more than any other typifies the "newly-rich" attitude and appeals to the "newly-rich" element of human nature.

The beauty in a fine peony, however, is unmistakable and undeniable, but it is far from being the case that the highest beauty in a peony is necessarily in the most elaborate flower. With the peony, too, as with the newly-rich American who becomes so through honest industrial effort, its status is due to the fact that it delivers the goods.

While the peony as a class is a blatantly showy flower, the accusation does not hold against all the varieties individually. It holds against Festiva Maxima, almost certainly, but hardly against Mme. de Verneville or Albatre; against Germaine Bigot and Mons. Jules Elie, but hardly against Eugenie Verdier or Mme Emile Galle, or even the pure reds, brilliant though they are, but from the brick-reds, and some others, the saints deliver us.

**Cemetery Planting.** For planting on a grave, or even on a lot, it must be borne in mind that the space is extremely limited. Where it can be had, choice small shrubbery is preferable to flowering plants. There is nothing more beautiful than the holly, and box is also very desirable. The ornamental grass, *Eulalia Gracillima*, is very beautiful. The most beautiful evergreens are hemlock and cedar. Of flowering shrubs, the hardy hydrangea and Bridal Wreath are beautiful, of tender plants, the geranium and the tender hydrangea. Of hardy flowers I suggest lily of the valley, snowdrop, Scotch or grass pinks, Japanese lilies white or pink, Madonna lilies, cardinal lobelia. Of narcissi, Pheasant Eye, Conspicuous, Sir Watkin, Ariadne, Emperor,

Fairy Queen, Trumpet Major, Lucifer; of tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, White Queen, Rev. Ewbank, La Tristesse, Wedding Veil, Painted Lady; of peonies, Festiva Maxima, Mme. Crousse, Delicatissima, Karl Rosenfield, Lutea Plenissima, Frangrans, Felix Crousse, Mons. Dupont, Albatre, Mme. Emile Galle, and singles. For a ground cover in shade, the trailing vinca, also called myrtle and periwinkle, *euonymus kewensis*, *euonymus radicans*, and *euonymus vegetus*.

**Fall Bulbs**, except the Spanish and Dutch irises, should be planted as soon as available, or as soon as possible after summer heat and drouth are broken, so as to have all the time possible before winter for rootgrowth and bud-development. After planting, make sure the soil is firm and compact around the bulbs. I tramp down every row, not on top of the row, but closely along both sides.

To my notion, descriptions of varieties can be tedious. If mine seem commonplace, please be assured, if there is not beauty in the descriptions, there is in the flowers, which is where it belongs.

**There Are Two Good Reasons**, wholly apart from the consideration of safety, why it is better to make remittance by check, draft, or money order than by coin, currency, or stamps. One is, you may forget to sign your name or address to your order or letter. If remittance is made by draft, money order, or check, I can write to the bank, post office, or express office and learn where to send the goods; whereas, with remittance made the other way, I have no clue. The other is, sometimes people forget to enclose the money, and I have to write for it. Unless they definitely remember their failure to put it in, which is not likely, they naturally wonder if I am trying to get the money twice. If remittance is always made by money order, check, or draft, they can know definitely whether or not it was sent. Also street and number, or R. F. D. route and box numbers, should always be given, as a written name, although perfectly legible to one who already knows it, may be utterly illegible to a stranger, and the street number will deliver the package correctly, even though the name be wrong.

**Remember.** All prices include postage and express charges.

**Remember.** You can get six bulbs of a kind for one-half the price of a dozen, even in a little order, and twenty-five of a kind for one-fourth the price of a hundred, if your order amounts to one hundred bulbs in all.

If you can not use this price list, please hand it to some flower-loving friend.

### **"TALL BEARDED IRISES"**

If you are an iris lover, you need and will appreciate this book by Mr. Stager. Price \$2.00. For sale by Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y.

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